

Peace News

The Weekly Newspaper of the Peace Pledge Union serving all who are working for Peace

No. 35

London: February 13, 1937

2d.

"THIS IS OUR JOB"

Putting "Solidarity with our Spanish Friends" into Practice

A PERSONAL APPEAL TO YOU

By H. R. L. ("Dick") SHEPPARD

SEVERAL references have been made in the columns of PEACE NEWS to the relief work being organized in Spain by the Spanish War Resisters' League. This League is an affiliated section of the War Resisters' International, of which we too, of the Peace Pledge Union, are a part.

The War Resisters' International have promised their Council member for Spain, Professor José Brocca, who is in charge of the relief centre there, that they will support him to the utmost in helping to maintain this vitally important work.

I feel deeply concerned that we in the Peace Pledge Union, another branch of the same world-wide family, should take our share in standing behind the International in this effort.

Some readers have sent in their gifts in answer to previous appeals.

But the response is not nearly great enough; and when you read this letter, I am asking you personally for your help. I know you will not refuse it.

The work in Spain has been very carefully planned and is aimed at giving assistance to the civil population who are suffering so cruelly; especially to the women, old people, and little children.

In addition to five ways in which this is being carried out which were stated in last week's PEACE NEWS, financial support is being given to friends of our movement who, owing to the present crisis, are suffering privation and want.

I wish you could read some of the letters which come into the office of the International from Professor Brocca. But perhaps the following extract from one will suffice to emphasize the need:

The authorities and responsible committees occupy themselves with transferring the women, old people, and children to small, distant towns and villages, where there is less probability of bombardment.

But much terror accompanies these evacuations. Generally the road leading from Madrid brings them to Valencia and it is bitter to see the weak people arrive with little aptitude to fight for life, with very little clothing, sometimes half naked and wrapped in blankets.

When they arrive, and until the Committee for Refugees can attend to them, hours and sometimes days of real anguish have to be endured. They are hungry and roofless—sometimes little children alone, and sometimes parents searching for their children who have got separated in the confusion of hurried evacuation.

News From the "English" Battalion

The Man Who Was Curing, not Killing

From Our Special Correspondent

CASTELLON-DE-LA-PLANA,

January 25.

AT a village not far from here, which I prefer not to name, is a long line of sumptuous villas built close to the sea shore, for until recently this was a fashionable summer resort for the wealthy. Now it is a base hospital, and all but one of these villas is occupied by wounded or medical staff.

In one I found the object of my search, a group of "English" casualties from the International Brigade. They came from all parts of the British Isles and Dominions, and two were even Americans.

One would hardly expect to find a pacifist in such a bunch. Yet there was one, a genuine whole-hogger who was glad to accept two copies of PEACE NEWS and expressed a wish to read *The Power of Non-Violence*.

You see, he was curing men; not killing them.

Later he accompanied me to the odd villa, which shelters refugee orphans from Madrid.

There had been a garden at the back, but this is now a playground. My medical friend and I planned the installation of a game. The matron agreed, and even consented to fence off a part of the available space for the seeds I hope to receive from England before long.

You may hear more of my new "English" friends.

There is now a whole English battalion in the International Brigade. When it was first formed, some months ago, a few of the poor lads I was talking to today were sent into action untrained—ignorant of how to load their rifles.

I am very sensitive to atmosphere, and I noticed that most of these lads were very subdued, even depressed. Their convalescence was not enough to account for it. And presently the reason peeped out.

They were not sanguine, as winning troops should be, about the issue of the conflict. They believed that their opponents are receiving much heavier reinforcements than they are, both in men and up-to-date material.

Whether their pessimism is well grounded or not, I cannot say: but I was able to point out that the Republican Government controls untold resources in man-power.

What I wanted to say was: "What on earth does it matter who wins, provided you will stop fighting, extinguish war, and agree to live in honest, genuine, generous friendship with your fellow man?"

But they would have met me with their invariable reply: "Yes, dear man, we are pacifists, like yourself. But will you tell us how we could

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have shaken off this tyranny without going to war about it?"

And so I have written to England for *The Power of Non-Violence*.

A children's aid society has just been formed here for the purpose of coordinating and rendering more efficient all activities on behalf of children, especially refugees. The council includes representatives from all political and syndicalist organizations and is presided over by the civil governor of the province.

Please mention
PEACE NEWS
when answering advertisements

H. R. L. (Dick) Sheppard

P.S. As already indicated, gifts of clothing are also urgently needed and should be addressed to Messrs. Davies, Turner & Co., Ltd., Carrier House, 4 Lower Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1, clearly marked "P.P.U.—for Spain" and bearing the name and address of the sender.

NO MORE WAR MOVEMENT

Decision to Merge in Peace Pledge Union

THREE CONDITIONS Sponsors Prepare for Democratization

AT a special conference of the No More War Movement in London on Saturday it was decided, by a majority of about three to one, to merge with the Peace Pledge Union—subject to certain conditions which are now being considered in detail by officials of the two movements.

Though the conference arose out of one or two resignations among the officers of the No More War Movement following the annual conference's refusal to reconsider the movement's declaration, this was not so much the cause as the occasion. In any case,

it is to be emphasized that the No More War Movement was not in the position that it could not go on.

"It puts the cause before the Movement," said Mr. Runham Brown to a PEACE NEWS reporter on Monday. "In view of that it has agreed to sink its separate identity and pull its full weight."

The merger is to take place on the following terms:

1. That the Peace Pledge Union places its organization on a democratic basis at the earliest possible moment.

2. That branches of the No More War Movement may be incorporated intact as groups of the Union retaining their branch organization and officials in cases where no P.P.U. branch exists.

3. That at least one additional member of the No More War Movement shall be coopted upon the controlling committee of the Peace Pledge Union.

These points, PEACE NEWS understands, were embodied in an official letter written by Canon S. D. Morris to Reginald A. Reynolds, secretary of the Movement, who has now written to Dr. Sheppard asking that he, Allen Skinner (chairman of the Movement) and Wilfred Wellock might see the Sponsors of the Union at the earliest possible moment to arrange the details of the merger.

As regard the third condition, the Movement has put forward the following names from which the P.P.U. is asked to select a sponsor:

**Wilfred Wellock,
Harold Bing, and
Herbert Whatley.**

The Movement has decided that its funds shall be divided into three lots. One third is to go to the War Resisters' International, another to the Peace Pledge Union, and

the remainder is to be retained in the hands of trustees (who were appointed at the conference) in order that the research work that has been a feature of the Movement's activities shall not be discontinued.

(Continued foot of next column)

REFLECTIONS AND COMMENTS

by
LORD PONSONBY

I CANNOT quite get the Russian trial and executions out of my head.

Generally speaking I find I must discard the illusion that the Soviet system of government was becoming firmly based and would endure. Apologists and defenders of these methods argue that we must not judge Russians by our own twentieth century standards. They are in our seventeenth century stage of development and Monmouth's rebellion and Judge Jeffreys are quoted.

Some even approve of this drastic way of nipping subversive activities in the bud.

They contend that had the Austrian Socialists, the German Social Democrats and even the Left Government of Spain taken action of a similar kind when they were in power, the moment they suspected the possibility of a rising against them; had they shot the leaders, the officers, the generals and politicians whom they knew to be plotting their downfall, they might have been in power now.

This to my mind is singularly unconvincing. I regard the turmoil, the massacre, the destruction, and the cruelties in Spain at this moment, disastrous as they may be, as the result of passionate frenzy but they are not so revolting as the cold-blooded murder by a powerful government of men who had helped to prepare the way for them.

IT is always the same in revolutions by violence.

Each series of leaders destroys its predecessors. But with the Soviet one had hoped that they had got beyond that stage and established themselves.

(Continued from column one)

But this division will not be made until a preliminary grant of £75 has been made for the Spanish relief work which Professor Brocca is doing for the War Resisters' International and to which Dr. Sheppard refers on page one of this issue.

As for the first condition, the Sponsors of the Peace Pledge Union—who, we are informed, welcome the No More War Movement's decision—have already set up an executive committee whose first task is to consider the democratization of the Union as rapidly as possible. A start was made at its first meeting on Wednesday.

At the conference on Saturday, which was an exceptionally full one, Wilfred Wellock moved the relevant resolution, and Herbert Whatley seconded it. The discussion centred in the question of

whether there was sufficient stability in the Peace Pledge Union to warrant the merging in it of the No More War Movement, which has stood the test of fifteen years of existence.

The Movement sprang from the No Conscription Fellowship, which was formed during the Great War.

Their boasts would make one believe they had and it is difficult to understand how the present so-called conspirators could have had any organization powerful enough to coordinate a sufficient force to overthrow the present régime.

The whole episode is incomprehensible. We neither understand the Russian character sufficiently to know why the accused made their abject confessions, knowing full well their lives would not thereby be saved, nor have we even a superficial knowledge of the facts of the case.

That Stalin staged the trial to impress foreign governments favourably cannot be believed because anyone could foresee it would have the exact opposite effect.

If it were for home consumption it was a publication of the fact that he was nervous for the stability of his régime.

WHICHEVER way you look at oppression, suppression, extermination, revolution, and dictatorships and wherever you find them, they constitute the clearest and most incontestable arguments against force and violence not only because of their cruelty but because they cannot possibly establish harmony, stability, or national prosperity in the highest sense.

The organization of human societies, whether in communities or in nations, is a matter of the most delicate adjustments which can only be undertaken in an atmosphere of calm with the ready cooperation of people of good will.

The gun and the prison persuade no one. The massacre produces inevitable reaction.

The conquest leaves resentment and desire for revenge. Force and violence make a savage rent in the delicate texture of human enlightenment.

You cannot mend a watch with a sledge hammer. Yet for many even here in our own country the sledge hammer seems the most serviceable tool.

IT is rather doubtful whether the new style of international intercourse, namely shouting across Europe, is a good one.

It may be better than secret diplomacy which was responsible for so much misunderstanding and mischief before the Great War. But it appears to me clumsy.

Replies to questions can be avoided and when lines of policy are expressed too broadly with a shout there are so many points to fill in that progress is inevitably slow.

Anyone can say and everyone does say they want peace. But



the question that matters is what steps are you prepared to take to ensure peace?

It is the detail that signifies. After all, ambassadors are paid to do this work. By conversations, by the study of outlying questions, by the examination of grievances and complaints they can achieve much without any platform limelight.

Dictators unfortunately are professional shouters and I suppose if they shout we have got to shout back.

* * *

ICAME across an attractive young German Nazi at a students' meeting recently.

Like a true German he was quite unable to compress his remarks so he came to cross purposes with the chairman. What he said, however, was interesting.

He declared Germany was now a true democracy because of the vast vote behind the Führer; that they were not at all militarist but merely preferred discipline and obedience.

I was told afterwards that when he was asked how many Germans there were in that University he said he was the only one. But it was pointed out to him that there were at least four others, who were named. He shook his head with a smile and replied, "No, they are not Germans; they are Jews."

It is no good laughing at this sort of thing, absurd as it may appear to us.

He is representative of millions of young men in his fatherland. The exercise of a spell by a single individual is curious psychologically. One comfort is that the spell dies with him.

* * *

Arthur Ponsonby

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WAR RESISTERS IN CONFERENCE

"G.L." to be President of the W.R.I.

DEMAND FOR TOTAL DISARMAMENT

Mr. George Lansbury, who is one of the sponsors of the Peace Pledge Union, has accepted the position of President of the War Resisters' International.

"Public Pacifist No. 1" (as Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard named him) is held in the highest esteem in this country and is almost equally well known in all parts of the world. The appointment will greatly add to the effectiveness of the International and George Lansbury's influence and counsel will be a very great advantage in its work.

Both Mr. Lansbury and Lord Ponsonby (who is remaining as Chairman of the W.R.I.) hope to be present at the fifth triennial conference of the International which will be held in Denmark toward the end of July.

In connexion with the conference it is hoped to arrange a series of public demonstrations throughout Denmark, and possibly in Sweden and Norway also, at which representatives of the War Resisters' International will speak. Further particulars will appear in PEACE NEWS at a later date.

AGAINST MILITARISM

Another important conference this year will be the first conference of the International Assembly against War and Militarism, which is to take place in Paris from May 15 to 17. The following five points form the basis which organizations and individuals joining the congress will need to accept:

1. Suppression in laws and constitutions of everything which concerns militarism and war, and particularly of the right to declare war.

2. Total and immediate disarmament.

3. Abolition of compulsory military service.

4. Liberty to refuse military service (so long as all military obligations are not abolished).

5. Immediate release of all war resisters now in prison.

It has been announced that this will not be a congress for absolute non-violence, and the International Assembly leaves members free in regard to their attitude toward civil war. It is especially hoped to secure the collaboration of coloured peoples.

The Ligue Internationale des Combattants de la Paix (International League of Fighters for Peace) of Paris, has taken the initiative in organizing the Assembly.

TRACKING THEM DOWN

The difficulty of obtaining vital statistics of the colonies was mentioned by Gerald L. M. Clauson in a recent address to the Manchester Statistical Society. He said that he remembered that the study of infant mortality had been begun some years ago in one dependency, and that the discovery was made that more children died under the age of one year than were born!

Track of all the births could simply not be kept by the native authorities, he added, but a corpse was a corpse and required some explanation.

NATION-WIDE BROADCAST ON PEACE

Dr. Maude Royden in the U.S.A.

PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

Special to PEACE NEWS

DR. MAUDE ROYDEN'S tour of the U.S.A., during which—as described in PEACE NEWS for January 16—she is visiting 37 of the largest cities, was preceded by a nation-wide broadcast from New York.

Less than a week after her broadcast more than a thousand requests for copies of her talk poured into the office of the Emergency Peace Campaign—organizers of the meetings at which Dr. Maude Royden is speaking.

These requests have come from all sorts of people and are rich in local colour. The manager of one of her former tours asked for a copy.

Mothers and aunts have asked for copies to give to sons and nephews. One school official asked for 180 copies for use in his classes.

"There are very few people in the Old World," declared London's well known woman preacher in her radio talk, "who are already leaders and who have grasped the difference between the twentieth century and the nineteenth. That sounds ridiculous but it is true."

CONSCRIPTION OF — PIGEONS!

From an Austrian Correspondent

TO the decrees which are promulgated by the Austrian "authoritarian" Government in large numbers and which restrict more and more individual liberty another one has just been added by which the breeding of, and also the possession of carrier pigeons is to be kept under military control.

Are these symbols of peace and love, for which fortunately there are no frontiers, destined to aid war?

How about pacifists using carrier pigeons to spread the message of peace all over the world?

COURTESY AND ARMS LIMITATION

The Casiana, the yacht of the President of the Philippines, recently made her first cruise among the Southern islands.

Entering Manila harbour upon her return, a British cruiser gave her a nineteen gun salute. Although the Casiana possesses no big gun, this fact did not deter the ship's personnel, for, with no lack of resource, the President's aide-de-camp pulled out his revolver and fired the required number of shots into the air.

Here's The Answer

Argument. "Pacifist doctrine, when translated from generalities into concrete terms, requires us to believe that European nations were wrong when they used force to resist the Moslem invasion, and that fidelity to the teachings of Christ would have been best shown by permitting the unresisted extermination of Christianity."—*The Times*.

THE Christian pacifist does not answer for Christianity as an institution but as a way of life that is not mortal. Far more damage to that was done by the savagery of the Crusades than by the martyrdom of thousands of Christians under Rome.

This argument itself, however, wanders from the "concrete" to the general when it assumes that to refuse to slaughter the Moslems would have meant the extermination of Christianity. The Moslems were defeated but not exterminated. Had they been resisted non-violently instead of by force they could scarcely have been more ruthless than the Roman emperors who utterly failed to exterminate Christianity.

PACIFIST PAMPHLETS

State Housekeeping.

Is There no Better Way?

Fear, The Dictator.

The Laws of Peace.

Two Cigarettes for Peace.

Sanctions Junction, Change Here for Peace.

Pacifist's ABC.

The Great "If."

The above can be obtained from the author, A. Ruth Fry, Thorpeness, Suffolk.

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Peace Pledge Union

CAMPAIGN ENTERS THE "ENEMY" CAMP

DESPITE the fact that Salisbury is the headquarters of the "Southern Command," several hundred people who attended the meeting held there during the national campaign of the Peace Pledge Union were most interested in the speeches made.

Special appeals to women members of the audience have been made at most of the campaign meetings. At Liverpool, for example, Miss Mary Gamble said it was "generally supposed that much talking is a characteristic peculiar to our sex!"

"Let us use that fact for peace," she urged.

GROUP NEWS

By JOHN BARCLAY

IT was my pleasure this week to take a reporter of one of the London dailies round our departments.

His eye was bright for anything sensational and his ear longed to catch some item of human interest. Slowly, however, he became impressed by the sight of intense activity shown and the facts that stared from maps and diagrams.

The "sensation" he was looking for was taking place in his mind and the "human interest" was his own. The outstanding fact which impressed him was the number of organized groups all over the country and that they were being run by public spirited men and women, giving their time and energy in the cause of peace.

The following interesting summary shows the press activity of the Wimbledon Group in the last thirteen consecutive weeks. The P.P.U. or pacifism were mentioned 54 times in the local press, made up as follows:—

News items	6
Editorial comments	3
Letters from groups	2
Letters from group members	32
Letters from opponents	11
	—
	54

The Hornsey group has gone to work in an excellent manner.

Following up a personal visit to the members, they are planning a house to house canvass to ask all those who are alive to the dangers of the present world situation to examine the constructive proposals of the Peace Pledge Union.

This will be followed by a public meeting in the Town Hall.

WHERE THEY ARE GROWING

At a meeting of pledge signatories at Nuneaton next Thursday it is hoped that a pacifist group will be formed. No group of any sort exists at Nuneaton at present, and if supporters unable to attend the meeting will write to J. M. Saunders, 152 Coventry Road, Nuneaton, he will bring them into contact with the group when formed.

A new group has been formed at Blackheath. If all those living in Blackheath, Charlton, and Eltham districts will write to Miss E. Wake-man, 77 Lansdowne Road, Old Charlton, S.E.7, they will be taking a practical step toward peace.

At the first meeting last week, a committee was elected and promise for help was received from all present. A really good start!

A branch of the Peace Pledge Union for Uttoxeter and district was formed at a recent well-attended meeting in the Friends' Meeting House, Uttoxeter.

Harold I. Clipstone, of Stafford, who presided, outlined the technique of non-violent resistance as a practical application of Christianity in the modern world both for individuals, groups, and nations. It was decided that regular meetings should be held monthly and Uttoxeter Friends have placed the Meeting House at the disposal of the group.

The monthly London group leaders' meeting took place on February 2, at King's Weigh House, Oxford Street. It was attended by over ninety delegates and Dr. Sheppard, Miss Rose Macaulay, Captain Mumford, and Mr. Arthur Wragg were present.

A discussion on policy and organization took place and many helpful suggestions were made, including that of meetings combined with a peace film as has been successfully done in Cheadle Hulme.

POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS

Tentative suggestions designed to give political direction to pacifist aspirations were addressed by Mr. James H. Hudson to delegates attending the first week-end conference of the Northern branch of the Peace Pledge Union at Culcheth Hall, near Warrington, on Saturday last.

"I do not suggest," said Mr. Hudson, "that all effort should be diverted from our moral and psychological base into the political arena. But in common with other sponsors I feel that the Parliamentary pacifist group which was constituted in the autumn of 1936 should be stimulated and supported by such action as our Union can take toward that end."

Owing to the influenza epidemic the lectures arranged for February 11 and 18 in Esdale Hall, Hoddesdon, have been cancelled, but it is intended to hold that arranged for February 25, at which Gerald Heard will speak.

Many groups will be glad to hear that Canon Morris is nearly well again after a long period in hospital

GEORGE LANSBURY IN SCOTLAND

IN a special message to PEACE NEWS Mr. George Lansbury says: "I had ten great meetings in Scotland last week for Labour, cooperators, churches, a university, a big school meeting of 750 boys and at Newcastle about 2,000. Alas, I am knocked out for a little while." Among the places at which Mr. Lansbury spoke were Glasgow, Dunfermline, and Coatbridge.

A discussion on disarmament was held recently under the joint auspices of L.N.U. and Women Citizens' Association in St. Andrews. The three speakers, Rev. Helen Woods, Professor Baillie and Mr. Symon, spoke on this subject from their respective viewpoints—pacifism, collective "security," and a strong Britain.

An imaginative homily picturing the effect of gas mask drill on a visitor from another planet, is the feature of a church notice leaflet issued by Wycliffe Congregational Church, Leicester. Copies of this short homily are obtainable from the author, the Rev. F. Seaward Beddow, 108 London Road, Leicester.

(Continued from column 2)

suffering from scarlet fever. Will all secretaries who are planning a Spring campaign, go right ahead with booking speakers as dates are getting rapidly filled.

... and Miss Regent writes:—

WILL Mr. J. Pink, of 56 Clarendon Street, who sent in his card to this office, kindly let us know where he lives? Letters sent to the various Clarendon streets in London have been returned.

The organizers of nearly all the campaign meetings were quite convinced that their meetings would fail without Dick Sheppard; it is very encouraging that almost all were packed in spite of his absence.

A group of Peace Pledge Union members has held meetings every Tuesday during the last nine months at Finsbury Square, E.C.; they have missed only once and that was because it was pouring with rain.

The meetings are held from 1 to 2 p.m. and Mr. Hart, who organizes them, tells me that, if they could only get help, they might increase the meetings to two each week. Perhaps you would like to help but cannot speak? Well, go along there next Tuesday and help to sell literature.

SPAIN

I made a horrible mistake when I said that the Hampstead group had organised a knitting circle and was collecting clothes for Spanish refugees. This excellent work is being done by the Golders Green group and I make haste to withdraw my admiration from the Hampstead group (which is most enterprising in other directions) and lay it at the feet of the G.G.G.

INVASION — BY CHILDREN

From Our Own Correspondent

THE Coventry Peace Exhibition has been on view at St. Ives and Penzance recently—the funds of the Peace Pledge Union benefiting from donations received at the former town (where admission was free), while arrangements at the latter were made by the League of Nations Union.

At St. Ives on one occasion the exhibition was invaded by a fierce band of small boys armed with pistols, wooden daggers and swords, but these warlike appurtenances were unused and the children became absorbed in the pictures and stayed peacefully quite a long time!

ARMS REPORT MUDDLE

In a debate on the motion "That the manufacture of arms by private enterprise should be abolished," Mr. C. E. Clift, secretary of the Manchester Central branch of the L.N.U., drew attention recently to what seemed to be an inconsistency in the report of the Royal Commission.

The commission had stated that no sufficient case could be made out for the abolition of private manufacture provided that the industry could be strictly supervised. Later in the report, however, it said, "Direct methods to prevent the specific abuses which are feared are found to be either difficult to devise or likely to prove ineffective in their purpose."

TELLING PLAIN PEOPLE

Calling upon men of all parties, races, and religions to declare "to the plain people of Europe" that war between them was not inevitable, the Lord Mayor of Manchester has revealed that he is going to call a mass demonstration in the Free Trade Hall.

He made this announcement at the annual banquet of the Manchester Consular Association last week.

The internationalization of all colonies and mandated territories was suggested as the only possible solution of the problem of mandates and their relation to world peace, by Geoffrey Mander in a speech given at the National Liberal Club last week.

Join the

PEACE PLEDGE UNION

Copy out on a post-card this pledge:—

I renounce war and I will never support or sanction another.

Sign your name and address and send it to:—

THE PEACE PLEDGE UNION
96 Regent Street, W.1
who will be pleased to answer any questions

BY
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**IT
SEEMS
TO
ME . . .**
*by
Ampersand*

Advertising the Army

TWO territorial associations are reported to have allotted £5,000 apiece for advertising, and the President of the Advertising Association has been recommending Mr. Duff Cooper to follow their lead. If he does life should be in one respect at least more interesting.

I wonder what school of advertisement writing he will patronize. The "best people," of course, tend to go for what are called "prestige advertisements"—exquisite morsels of typography to remind you that the advertiser is so much of a gentleman that he doesn't need to mention it—or only just.

But "prestige" is a dangerous word when one is gathering the storm troops of collective security. And, anyhow, it isn't as if people don't know about Mr. Duff Cooper; it's simply that they won't do what he wants.

Blandishments

UP to the present recruiting methods—so far as they have had that blandishing note which distinguishes advertising from mere political barn-storming—have been rather on the strip cartoon side.

The pretty blue uniforms are distinctly related to somebody-or-other's something-or-other which helps you to marry your boss. And although strip cartoons are perhaps past their peak, there may still be something to be made of "Ladies Love That Fine, Faint Smell of Gunpowder."

If you want to be really successful, I am told, your product must claim to guard against something—night-starvation, influenza, winter weather, or, as the White Knight would say, the attacks of sharks. I don't quite see how they could pull Mr. Duff Cooper's product into this class, but advertisement writers are awfully clever people.

Do You Suffer from Lack of Reprisals?"

Watch Dogs

SOCRATES in his day was worried by the problem of training watch dogs so that they would not behave like wolves, the watch dogs he was considering being the human guardians of his ideal city.



" . . . and this 'ere, me boy, is a little present—
for other men's women and kids."

Drawn by KERRY LEE

His decision—a rather fascist one—was to tell them that they had divine metal within them and therefore had no need of the dross which is current among men. It was an earlier version of Göring and the butter.

In South America there are huge flocks of sheep which are looked after entirely by dogs. These dogs are taken from their mothers as puppies, brought up with the flock, and at first fed only on ewe's milk. While they are with the flock, it is said, they are magnificent guardians, but when at intervals they come away to be fed by men they are mild and fearful.

I wouldn't put this forward as a model of anything we want to see, but it might be taken as a suggestion that, if an international police force ever is desirable, its members should always be stationed in a country other than their own.

Baron Beaverbrook's Castle

I AM suspicious of deductions from the distant past, even, I must admit, those drawn from man's natural pacifism in the Indus Valley.

It seems to me that even if early man had some characteristics I approve he almost certainly had many that I don't. But I am amused by the *Evening Standard's* recent enthusiasm for feudal statistics.

In a leader entitled "Roofed Cities" the *Standard* pleaded the cause of urban aerodromes by pointing out that the huge concrete rafts required would also shield essential services from air attack. And from there it goes comfortably on to imagine completely roofed, invulnerable cities of the future. The cost, it is

**NOBEL GRANT FOR
I.P.C.**

Activity in Scotland

LORD CECIL, joint president with M. Pierre Cot of the International Peace Campaign, announced last week that the Nobel Committee had made a grant of £2,000 from its special fund to the work of the I.P.C.

The Scottish Peace Congress, which favours the I.P.C. policy, is calling a national conference of local governments and other organizations at Edinburgh next week to consider the advisability of inaugurating a permanent peace council.

admitted would be great, but probably not more in proportion to present wealth than the cost of city walls in the Middle Ages.

The vision of aerodrome-roofed cities makes the New York skyline seem an even lovelier thing.

But there's no doubt you can have a lot of fun with proportion sums. Once upon a time man spent almost all his time looking for food.

He might have done worse. And I've often thought that the life of a jellyfish in the primeval sea must have been very much like that of Colonel Blimp in his Turkish bath. Gad, sir!

General Knowledge Test

WAS it the White King in *Through the Looking Glass* or the Bishop of London at the Church Assembly who said:

"I'm good enough but I'm not strong enough"?

**This Is
WHAT THEY
SAY**

Our revolution was a revolution of revolutions. **Herr Hitler.**

To be a German is again to be honoured. It is also a duty. **Dr. Goebbels.**

Gunnery is no black art. **"Londoner's Diary," Evening Standard.**

While the Peace Pledge Union might be valuable in a campaign against conscription, their members would not only be saving their own souls, but also helping to prevent war far more effectively if they were organized in the Anti-War Movement. **Letter in the Daily Worker.**

I am ready to admit that the curse of war may not be without some kind of purgative value to a people grown soft with years of plenty. **General Sir Hubert Gough.**

Such action as is contemplated by the Air Disarmament Committee, backed in the main by schoolmasters whose practical knowledge and experience does not lie in this direction must tend to weaken the influence of the profession in other spheres where its voice should command respect. **The Headmaster of Reading.**

Competition is a mode of cooperation. The object of competition is cooperation. **The Archbishop of York.**

News of the discovery (of three new electrified regions in the atmosphere) was given to the Royal Society yesterday by Mr. R. A. Watson Watt, superintendent of the Bawdsey research station of the Air Ministry. . .

"American workers have discovered the new layers, too," Mr. Watt told a press representative, "but we were first, which makes the new regions British." **Report in The Times.**

The chances of attaining anything in the U.S.S.R. by open and legal opposition are so impossible that the opposition has concentrated all its hopes in the next war. **Dr. J. N. Steinberg, People's Commissar of Justice in the first Soviet Government.**

"Shoot first and act afterwards" seems to have been the principle forced by his screen career upon Mr. Gary Cooper. He estimates that he has slain at least a hundred and eighty-five villains (of course, they were all villains and deserved to die) and in *The Plainsman* he obliterates another seventy-five. **Liverpool Daily Post.**

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February 13, 1937

THE HOPE OF THE WORLD

"THE central point," said the Archbishop of York in a speech described as the "highest achievement" of the Church Assembly's debate, last Friday, on peace and national defence, "is a question of the relation between the absolute principles of Christ and the conduct of life in a world as it is." Meaning, as his subsequent remarks made clear, that the two are not related very closely.

Yet people complain when pacifists get bitter—as a number of our correspondents have been made by the Church's interpretation of Christianity. What could be more bitterly disappointing than to be told that the Hope of the World is not for us but for an indefinite future? Nevertheless, we prefer to describe the Archbishop's argument, not in terms of the abuse and sarcasm which it invites, but just as plain nonsense, using the word quite literally. **For it simply is not sense to imply that Christianity must not be practised by one nation until it has begun to be practised by all the others.** Or, to quote the Archbishop's actual words, while "in a Christian world war would not occur; but we are not in that world," it is also true that in a Christian world theft, adultery, and a thousand other things unhesitatingly condemned by the Church would not occur. Yet we imagine the Archbishop would be among the first to ridicule any suggestion that because we are not in that world we should have the sanction of the Church for doing these things. Could the bitterest cynic possibly poke more cruel fun at the Archbishop's own "recall to religion" than does this suggestion that we are only called to live our religion when all the rest of the world has learnt to live it?

The Archbishop of York also said that "the conditions which might justify the taking of life must be watched carefully, but it could be a Christian duty to kill. But the wording of the

(Continued foot of next column)

COLLECTIVE "SECURITY"

by

BERTRAND
RUSSELL

THE friends of peace are divided into two parties; on the one hand, the out and out pacifists, who consider no issue worth a war; and on the other hand those who believe that, in certain circumstances, a threat of war is the best way of preserving peace.

The latter view was that of the Romans, who enshrined it in one of those Latin tags which have impeded progress throughout the last 2,000 years. For a practical man, the Roman view is sufficiently refuted by the fact that for 600 years Rome was only twice at peace, and that for very short periods.

But warmongers are not practical men; they are the victims of *a priori* theories, and unteachable by experience.

In this country, the view that war preparations are the way to peace has become linked with support of the League of Nations.

For the League as an ultimate ideal there is much to be said, but the League as it exists is a snare, by which peaceable people are misled. It is not a method of preventing war, because Germany, Italy, and Japan, which are opposed to its aims, are about equal in strength to Great Britain, France and Russia, which will have to supply nearly all the fighting force in a League war.

The League has become, in effect, an alliance of three Powers, and has merely reproduced, with new propaganda phrases, the pre-War situation of the years 1907-1914.

* * *

I KNOW that, in theory, the League is impartially opposed to aggression, no matter who the aggressor may be.

Suppose (say) a dispute between Italy and Yugoslavia: the League Powers are supposed to wait and see which side first resorts to war, and

(Continued from column 1)

resolution to which he was speaking did not suggest that the framers (or, presumably, those who passed the resolution) had "watched carefully" the conditions. "For the defence of the country and in the interests of international security and peace" not only might mean anything, but is the excuse that is actually given for the "general rearmament throughout the world" which the same resolution deplored!

No, the Church seems determined to convince people that its first loyalty is not to its Master but to its masters—the rulers of this world, or rather, this country!

then support the other side. But this ignores all the realities of modern war.

If there is any advantage in not being the aggressors, each side will take care to have a plausible case proving its own innocence, and a judicial inquiry into the rights and wrongs would almost certainly last longer than the war.

Moreover, cooperation in war, if it is to be effective, must be prepared in time of peace, so as to be ready to begin at once. In 1914, every tiny detail of the despatch of the British Expeditionary Force had been concerted in advance with France and Belgium.

If, therefore, the avowed policy of our Government were that of siding against an aggressor, it would be necessary to decide secretly which side was to be considered the aggressor, since otherwise the necessary pooling of military secrets would be impossible. It would be quite safe to rely on propaganda, when the time came, to persuade people to take the desired view.

The League of Nations talk is thus merely a new device for leading peaceable folk to support war.

* * *

THERE is another objection, of even more practical importance, to what is called "collective security." Litvinov told the world that "peace is indivisible," which means, in plain fact, that war is indivisible.

If "collective security" is taken seriously, it means that, if any one Power in the League is involved in war, all the others are involved also. Of course no one supposes that all the Powers in the League would really take part.

The Scandinavian nations and the South American republics, for instance, would certainly try to preserve their neutrality. But what is involved is that, in the event of trouble between Germany and Russia, France and England must join in.

If this prospect were likely to prevent a war, there might be a case for publicly proclaiming our support of Russia in the event of aggression. But if, as I firmly believe, the effect would not be the prevention of war, but only an immense extension of the area of the war, with a corresponding increase in its destructiveness, then "collective security" can no longer be supported as a peace policy, but only on the ground that the Soviet republic is so admirable that it ought to be defended.

This is a ground of a totally different kind, quite unconnected with the principle of collective security, and

no longer pretending to be concerned with the preservation of peace. It deserves to be dealt with, but not as part of the case for a League of Nations policy.

* *

THE League of Nations, even if it had been all that President Wilson intended it to be, would still have had certain fatal defects as a means of preserving peace.

It left national sovereignty unimpaired, and allowed each State to be the judge of its obligations under the Covenant. It should have been foreseen that—as experience subsequently proved—no State would intervene forcibly in a dispute not involving its national interests, since the preservation of international law is not yet recognized as a national interest of sufficient importance to justify war.

Against "collective security," in the present state of the world, there is another argument, that it involves dividing the Powers into sheep and goats, with ourselves among the sheep.

This is a very dangerous way of viewing international affairs, and one which almost inevitably leads, sooner or later, to war. Every nation has both merits and defects.

We may seem to ourselves very sheep-like, but to an Indian nationalist we seem quite the reverse. Everything that we dislike in Nazi Germany is an inevitable consequence of the crimes of England and France since the Armistice.

Too firm a belief in our national virtue makes us easy dupes of imperialistic and warlike policies masquerading as support of the League of Nations.

The sum and substance of the matter is that, largely as a result of mistakes in British policy, "collective security" has ceased to be a method of preventing wars and has become, instead, a method of making sure that any conflict, wherever it originates, shall become a first class great war.

It is much to be regretted that so many genuine lovers of peace have been diverted along this road that leads away from their goal. Whatever may have been the case at other times, it is not by threats of war that peace can now be preserved.

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TWO WAYS TO DISARM

Economic and Mental

A CALL to the Government to press the League committee concerned to take steps to bring about **economic disarmament**, was made in a resolution adopted last week by the national executive of the Council of Action.

A member of this executive, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, presided at the peace luncheon given by the British Commonwealth League in London last week, when one of the speakers, Miss Graves, made a plea for mental disarmament.

She said that it was from force of habit that the Europe of 1914 went to war, but now that war had been experienced by an educated world the peoples of the nations were anxious for peace. It was her belief that their wish would prevail.

Brigadier-General Crozier who was another speaker, dismissed air raid "precautions," rearmament and manoeuvres as "military mysticism and mesmerism," and added that he was on the peace platform because he knew from experience that war was futile.

THAT NEXT SLUMP

"Capitalism and individualism just barely survived the last catastrophe in 1931. We do not know whether our economic system may not be completely submerged by the next one."

This note of warning was struck by Sir Josiah Stamp in a speech at the annual dinner of the Executives Association of Great Britain held last week.

He referred to a recent series of articles in *The Times* on prevention of slumps by international cooperation and expressed the hope that there might be a lifting of international barriers to and restrictions of trade.

The following were among suggestions for "unfreezing" the situation, put forward by Sir Arthur Salter in *The Times* recently:

1. To consider where the removal of impediments to imports would bring a direct national benefit.
2. To attempt, in cooperation with the U.S.A. and France, to secure a mitigation of exchange restrictions.
3. To encourage actively "low tariff" groups into which all countries prepared to join would be welcomed.

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Mrs. Corbett Ashby

CONSULT PEOPLE FIRST

A Way To Stop War

Special to PEACE NEWS

AS reported in PEACE NEWS a fortnight ago, a demand for legislation which would make a popular referendum necessary before a declaration of war, is likely to be brought before the United States Congress this year.

A similar suggestion has been made by Mr. C. Bernard Warner of Hailsham, Sussex, and in an article circulated in Derbyshire at the time of the Peace Ballot

What is the pacifist attitude to events in Spain to-day?

READ

"SPAIN, A CHALLENGE TO PACIFISM"

(Price 2d.)

By H. RUNHAM BROWN

Obtainable from:

The War Resisters' International,
11 Abbey Rd., Enfield, Middlesex

or
The Peace Pledge Union,
96 Regent Street, London, W.1

he made a plea for an international law to make it illegal for any government to enter into hostilities or declare war without the consent of the majority of that government's people.

"I had sympathetic letters from Lloyd George and other members of Parliament," Mr. Warner told PEACE NEWS.

"However, I am one of those who believe that to secure a permanent peace we must legislate to secure justice for all," he continued.

"First let us start with justice for our own people through our Government which is intended to represent us. The most flagrant injustice from which we suffer is poverty in the midst of plenty."

"The relief to the distressed areas may lead to years of argument yet we are thankful for the hope, and for what has been done, but still it is really very much like a patch on a dirty worn out garment. It is a new suit we want."

"CAN BE A CHRISTIAN DUTY TO KILL"

Grace Abounding

AT the Church Assembly last week, his Grace the Archbishop of York said that no doubt in a Christian world there would be no war: but that world did not yet exist.

Therefore—

And if his subsequent remarks meant anything, they meant this: that for the present Christians must continue to do the unchristian thing, so that by their unchristian example the world might be led eventually to become Christian.

On that archiepiscopal proposition what is Christ's commentary?

Ye are the salt of the earth: but if the salt have lost his savour—wherewith shall it be salted? It is thenceforth good for nothing, but to be cast out, and to be trodden under the foot of men.

LAURENCE HOUSMAN.

STOP DRIFT TO WAR

Plan Put Before Prime Minister

A MEMORIAL containing proposals for Great Britain's contribution to the improvement of international economic relations and the consolidation of peace, signed by 371 people representative of many professions, was presented to the Prime Minister on Monday.

The appeal points out that "there is an increasing public awareness of the essential link between economic and political appeasement," and goes on to suggest that at an early opportunity the Government should announce in a communication to all countries, Great Britain's intention to:

1. Do all in its power to expedite the proposed investigation under the League of Nations into the question of access to raw materials and to take such action as is necessary to carry out the conclusions reached.

2. Undertake a revision of the Ottawa agreements, such revision having as its minimum objective the creation of a low-tariff group which all countries would be invited to join on a reciprocal basis.

3. To seek simultaneously with any group of nations outside the British Empire, an agreement—which would cover not less than one-third of world trade, including that of the Empire—for the removal of quotas and the lowering of tariffs by a substantial percentage of their present amount.

4. Return to a policy of the "open door" for trade in all dependent territories under its control.

5. Present and advocate to other colonial Powers concrete proposals for the general application of a strengthened mandate system under the League of Nations, to all dependent territories not immediately ripe for self-government.

The urgency of this is emphasized and the belief expressed that the vig-

Church Rejects Pacifism

THE final day of the Church Assembly last week saw the adoption, following lively controversy, of a resolution which

1. Confirmed that war as a method of settling international disputes was incompatible with the teaching and example of Jesus Christ.

2. Deplored world-wide rearmament.

3. Called upon Christians to redouble efforts to promote international good will.

4. Assured the Government of moral support in efforts to remove political and economic causes of war and in securing armaments reduction by agreement.

5. Welcomed the Government's declared policy to adhere to the League Covenant and to use armed force only for the defence of the country and in the interests of international security and peace.

6. Recognized the Government's right to maintain such forces as Parliament deemed necessary for the pursuance of this policy, and expressed the opinion that so long as this policy was maintained, Christians might bear arms in their country's service.

7. Affirmed Christians' responsibility to support, criticize, or oppose all defence programmes in the light of Christian principles and in relation to their advancement of the kingdom of God.

THE PACIFIST "DANGER"

During the discussion the Bishop of London declared that the real danger to peace was the pacifists. If democracies had no force at their command the dictators of the world would triumph over them.

Canon H. R. L. Sheppard asserted that war was the ultimate expression of man's futility and wickedness and that it was Christians' duty to have nothing whatever to do with it. Pacifism was more misunderstood and misrepresented by Christian people than by any others.

The Archbishop of York said it could be a Christian duty to kill, although the conditions which justified that must be watched with the utmost vigilance.

The Archbishop added that it was probably true that pacifist agitation was increasing the danger of war.

(See letters on page 11.)

(Continued from column 3)

orous promotion of these proposals by the Government would enlist the enthusiastic approval of responsible opinion throughout the country.

Among those who sponsored the memorial were Sir Harold Bellman, the Bishop of Bristol, Sir Philip Gibbs, Dr. J. H. Hertz (Chief Rabbi), Mr. George Lansbury, Sir Kenneth Lee, and Dame Sybil Thorndike.

Film Notesby ERIC W. SYKES

Turning the SPOTLIGHT ON WAR!

TWO special peace-film articles leave me a fortnight behind with ordinary cinema news.

Those two weeks were eventful—daily press been busy spreading quite incorrect impression that British film industry is going into a final decline, quoting many one-sided figures from unofficial and other balance sheets; and British film industry releasing the first "official" get-more-troops film, suitably disguised as a full-length feature. . . I refer, of course, to *O.H.M.S.*, current Tivoli offering.

Years ago, U.S. "Big-wigs" tumbled to usefulness of Hollywood as recruiting-ground: epic "see our wonderful navy" and "army" films poured from the studios. Average British citizen today knows far more about the U.S. Army and Navy than the British equivalents in consequence.

In giving *O.H.M.S.* its premiere, Gaumont-British paid tribute to the War Office for kind assistance rendered: should have put Duff Cooper's name thereon as man who inspired it.

The film is 100% propaganda for the Army; should be the most effective call to recruits yet launched by the subtle we-want-more-troops-yet-our-aim-is-peace Government. . .

Let us not be unfair. Probably the whole idea came from G.B., yet the obviously eager cooperation of the War Office does show that now, at least, they are not slow to realize an opportunity. Of course, we have love interest playing strong part—who ever saw a war film which did not give impression that war is killing-passion strongly diluted with love-passion?

PEACE NEWS doesn't like this kind of film. . . . Further idealizing of life-in-the-ranks at Denham, with *Troopship* Pommel's film telling of a (very) short leave by unit of men just back from abroad.

ESPIONAGE

Flanders mud most prominent also at Teddington, under Warner Brothers' flag.

Ten thousand bricks, fifteen tons mud, scores sandbags and fifty line telegraph systems being used there for Flanders village to be wiped out in *The Windmill*, war story. . . guess what the plot is? . . . You're right—English officer falls in love with French girl behind-the-lines, and by so doing helps to reveal a system of espionage (tying today with sabotage as most-used word in daily scare-press) which is causing persistent bombing of troop trains.

In PEACE NEWS for January 9 I predicted a cycle of war-films, and it seems that we shall not be disappointed. . . yet I never foresaw that they were to be quite such effective recruiting material.

REST OF THE NEWS IN SHORT
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer making a short film to illustrate idea and effectiveness of famous American Monroe Doctrine (barring of foreign



Scene from Gaumont-British official air defence film, *The Gap*.

interference in affairs of America). Also deals with Roosevelt's ideals of peace.

R. C. Sherriff coming back to England to roll up sleeves and adapt contemporary Erich Remarque's *Three Comrades*, newest war film: likely to be meaty and strong anti-war drama. . . Sherriff was insurance man who wrote first play *Journey's End*, made a fortune from it, took up learning and coaching boat-race crews.

PEACE NEWS reader (anon., see letter, January 30) Joe E. Brown admirer will be interested to know that Governor Charles Hurley of Massachusetts has made Joe E. an honorary Colonel of that State; becomes thereby one of six members of Hurley's personal staff; first met Joe E. in trenches.

A Correspondent writes:—

San Francisco should not be missed. The earthquake scenes are not easily forgotten. But in addition to a vivid portrayal of the violence of nature this film offers a moving example of the power of non-violence in human nature.

A priest, played by Spencer Tracy, is struck in the face by the keeper of a saloon (Clark Gable) when a conflict of wills occurs over the proposed appearance of a girl (Jeanette MacDonald) in cabaret. The priest, though a skilled amateur boxer who many times has defeated the other in the ring, turns the other cheek.

Without moving a muscle in defence or uttering a word of reproach and with blood trickling from his mouth he confronts his angered opponent, dramatically and peacefully gaining his way.

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Drama Notesby JOHN ATHEY

PLAYS WHICH ARE PEACE PROPAGANDA

THE International Pax Players

Association are holding their third annual conference at the Digsowell Park Conference House at Welwyn, Hertfordshire, at the week-end of June 12-14.

This centre is situated in very pleasant surroundings and is within easy reach of Welwyn North Station.

Incorporated in this year's conference is the celebration of the Pax Players' Tenth Birthday. An attractive programme is being arranged and another good week-end of entertainment is promised.

There will be a series of interesting talks on "Drama of this and other nations" by well-known speakers and another festival of peace plays open to any group not necessarily affiliated to the Pax Players. The plays entered for the festival must be definitely peace propaganda and no propaganda of any other kind may be introduced.

Particulars of the week-end may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. E. Eunice Horner, 48 Arlington Street, London, N.1.

ARMS INQUIRY PLAY

From America I hear that the Amateur Theatre Guild is planning to produce a play called *Boomerang* throughout New England. The play is based on the Senate munitions investigation and has been endorsed by the New England section of the Emer-

PEACE PLEDGE UNION PUBLICATIONS

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT? The Case for Constructive Peace. Aldous Huxley. 3d.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT? Aims and Basis of Active Pacifism. 3d.

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SANCTIONS. Aldous Huxley. 1d.

PACIFISM AND CIVIL WAR. Aldous Huxley. 1d.

There are also a number of free leaflets obtainable, together with the above, from

96 Regent Street, London, W.1.

(Telephone: REGENT 2843-4)

gancy Peace Campaign. The cast is made up of a few professionals and of local talent.

L. du Garde Peach, the author of *Night Sky*, which ran for a short time at the Savoy Theatre recently, will be represented "on the air" on March 4 and 5, by a new work, *Patriotism Ltd.*

The title of the play is also that of a fictitious armament firm and it should be interesting to those of our readers who can listen-in on either of those dates.

This author's best known play with a pacifist interest is *Path of Glory*, a satire on the methods of politicians in warfare. We are shown two countries fighting and each trying to lose the war, because they could not afford

IS IT IN YOURS?

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the additional expense of governing two countries which a victory would entail.

However, after a long deadlock, one of the generals takes his own path to glory and wins the war. This is an extremely amusing play which can do much by its ridicule of international politics.

TOLPUDDLE MARTYRS

Wednesday saw the revival of Bernard Shaw's *Candida* at the Globe Theatre. The cast of this play was headed by Miss Ann Harding of screen fame.

Another play, which began on Monday this week, has as its basis the story of the Tolpuddle martyrs. Entitled *Six Men of Dorset*, it is being produced by Mr. O'Brien at the Grand, Wolverhampton. It will be toured for twelve weeks before a possible London production.

There is a cast of forty, headed by Dame Sybil Thorndike and Lewis Casson, who have collaborated in the production with Miles Malleson, part author of the play with H. Brooks.

Twelve heavy scenes are being carried, necessitating the introduction of a sliding stage to prevent waits during the changes.

REVIEWS
IN
BRIEF

WAYFARERS. C. E. V. Craufurd. Rider. 5s.

THE author pleads for a monotheism which will unite men on the basis of their deepest religious convictions. "The Way" is the true road we are to find.

The book is devoted chiefly to a strong analysis of the prophet Ezekiel as a personality, and of his prophecies not only for his own day but for days to come.

Incidentally we are given illuminating descriptions of Eastern customs. Usury was an evil in Ezekiel's day, and the author adds:

"The Christian lands are still suffering from the penalties of a war which could not have lasted a week without war loans, and these war loans were mainly raised by their guarantees of interest."

WHAT IS YOUR WILL? Mrs. Rhys Davids. Rider. 6s.

Mrs. Rhys Davids is a convinced, well read, and enthusiastic psychologist, and reveals the constant communications she believes she has experienced with the unseen world and with those who have passed through.

"Will" she considers a clearer word to use than mere "Mind," and she pleads that true advance in the world is the result of willing—that this life does and has advanced and will advance.

"We should so will welfare, that our well-will overflows in our life and character. . . then only shall we be sharing in the radiant vision of the world's great helpers."

THE SOUL OF THE UNIVERSE. Arthur Bodley Scott. Rider. 7s. 6d.

In his preface the author urges that this book is universal in its religious outlook, showing no partiality toward any particular religion. He feels however a profound sense of responsibility to interpret to the West the message of Inayat Khan concerning spiritual liberty.

"Thus never," says Dr. Bodley Scott, "is the message of truth a fixed thing; always it is the unfolding, stage by stage, from the starting ground of a constantly new sowing, of a deeper and fuller understanding of life. . ."

Again:

"Truth enters the world as an ever-flowing river; but in each cycle or age, to meet the need of the world. . . a message is given, which message though answering, yet creates its query or its puzzle, that thus all men may reach out to find the answer."

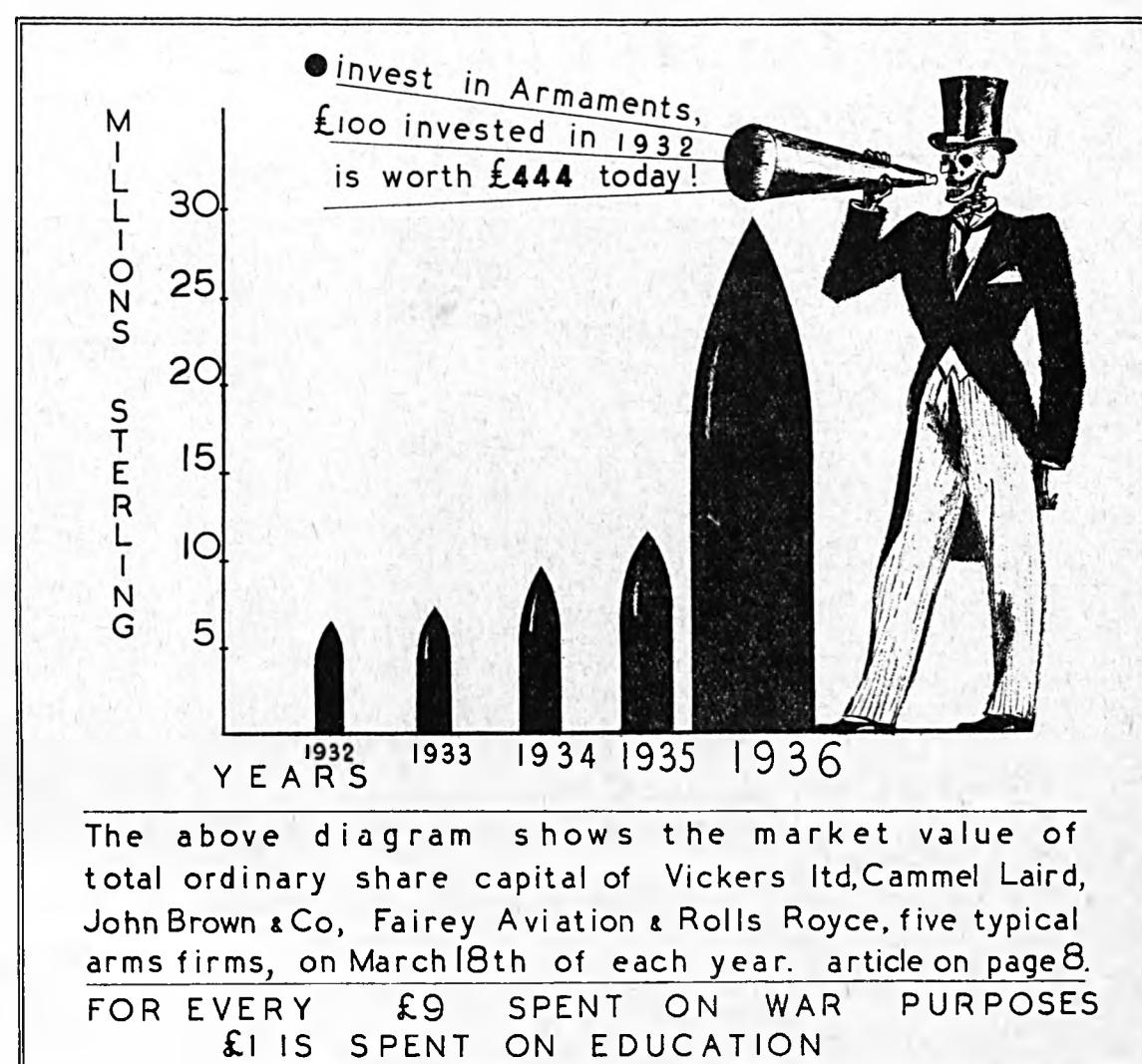
"Before the new seed is sown, the ground of existing views must be ploughed; hence, with the new dawn of truth, a struggle ensues between the old and the new."

T.W.W.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND THE ELIMINATION OF WAR. Charles L. Nordon. London Caledonian Press, Ltd., 74 Swinton Street, London, W.C.1. 6d.

(Continued from next column)

SEE HOW THEY GROW!



Courtesy "The Ploughshare"

TOWARD A TECHNIQUE FOR PACIFISTS

From a Correspondent

IT is general experience that a comfortable state of mind and a comfortable state of body go together, and for this reason it has been suggested that if we want to keep our tempers it is sufficient to keep our muscles relaxed and our bodies in an easy position.

It seems true enough that while we keep a relaxed position we shall not lose our tempers, but the important question is: "Can we do so in face of an action or statement that in the past has been 'like a red rag to a bull,' a situation, that is to say, in which we have the habit of losing our tempers?"

And this raises the more general question: when we have a habitual way of acting in response to some situation, how far and by what

methods can we change that response for another which we have decided would be better?

Learning to keep one's temper is only a special case of this general problem, which is considered in *The Use of the Self* (Methuen, 6s.) by F. Matthias Alexander, whose methods have been under consideration for training purposes by some pacifist groups.

A PERSONAL PROBLEM

Mr. Alexander's theory and methods sprang out of a personal problem.

He was an elocutionist, and, although there appeared to be nothing wrong with his throat or larynx, whenever he gave a recital he suffered from extreme hoarseness. His career at stake, he settled down to a long period of investigation.

He found that in his normal elocutionary attitude his head was drawn back and his larynx depressed.

Trying to correct these faults directly did not give a solution, and step by step over many months he traced the strained position of his larynx back to a strained position of his feet, his toes being curled under in an attempt to "hold the floor" with his feet as an instructor had told him.

When he had discovered that bad posture was the cause of his hoarseness the solution seemed not too far off. At various stages in his trials he

decided on better postures and tried to keep them while he recited. After one such attempt, when the results had been less than he hoped, he returned to watching himself in a mirror.

It was then he found that, although he held his posture correctly while he was preparing to speak, the moment he started he slipped into almost the old wrong posture.

"I realized," he says, "that my feeling—my only guide as it seemed—had failed me. I had felt I was doing one thing—in fact I was doing another." And after months of practice he came to a further conclusion—one as strange at first hearing as it is reasonable on consideration:

"I realized that I was still expecting my posture to feel comfortable and natural, although my habitual use was so bad that the comfortable and natural posture was a bad one."

"Any new use must feel different from the old, and if the old felt right the new use must feel wrong."

(To be concluded next week.)

"Rearming has become a psychological condition. We are back to the law of the jungle where every country is trying to make itself as safe as armaments can make it and is terrified of being left behind in the race."—Major-General A. C. Temperley in *World Review*.

"Dear Sir...."

OUGHT WE TO KNOW PEACE?

WAR is being waged by many of us against hosts of innocents with relentless incessancy. In our acceptance of the unity of life we seem to be pitifully forgetful that no less than God breathed into the creatures also the breath of life.

Before flesh reaches your plate a harmless creature is forced on to a cattle ship or truck or crate.

It suffers horrible violence, hunger, thirst, sickness, and disgusting conditions. Dare you observe an ox as it approaches a slaughter house? Dare you follow it inside?

Can Christians justify sentencing fellow men to the degrading cruelty of creature slaughter? Our most blatant militarist can claim that his violence is to the "enemy." But the exploiter of the creatures for food and dress may be heard referring to them as friends. Emerson wrote: "However scrupulously the slaughter is concealed... there is complicity." Within ourselves we must have peace. Ought we to know peace when we have blood on our own hands?

The fact that we are so guilty is unfitting us for our work toward social and international peace. This mighty beam must be removed from our own eyes, before we can fairly attack the letting of blood on other planes.

JOHN WM. RATTRAY.

29 Crescent Grove,
London, S.W.4.

ESPERANTO

I can fully support your correspondents in favour of Esperanto and especially the letter of Geo. H. Yoxon.

In December I sent out New Year greetings all over the world and received greetings in reply from many countries.

F. W. HIPSLEY.

16 Broadway,
Codsall,
Wolverhampton.

LOVE THY NEIGHBOUR!

The vague "universal love" of which one of your correspondents writes should include our next-door neighbour who believes in collective "security"!

R. COLLES.

40 Ennerdale Road,
Richmond, Surrey.

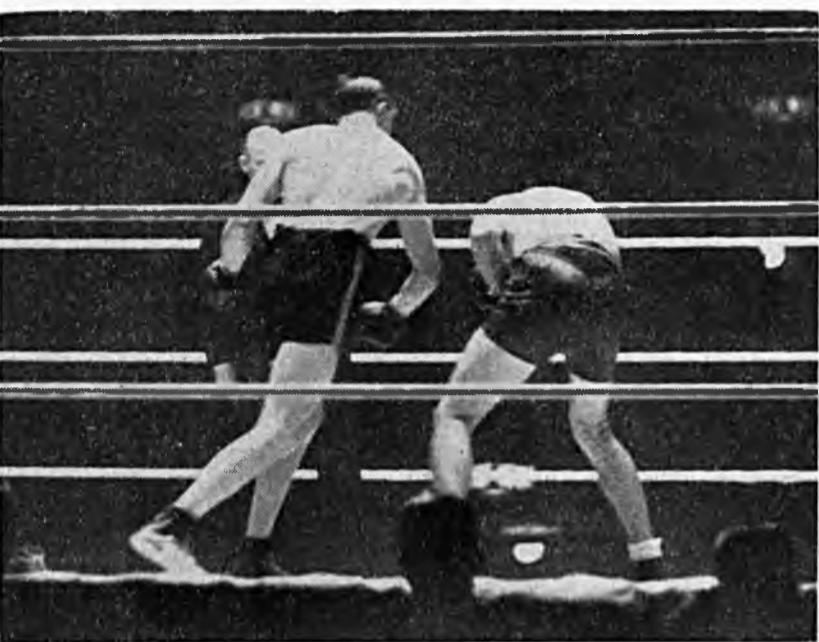
The danger of a second world war becomes obviously greater with every day that passes.

HAVE YOU READ

A BIRMINGHAM PEACE PLAN?

It is a plan which, had we the courage to adopt it, would make an end of war. Price 2½d., post free from The Blackfriars Press, Ltd., Smith-Dorrien Rd., Leicester. Reduced prices for quantities.

NON-VIOLENT RESISTANCE?



THOSE who listened in to the Petersen-Neusel fight, or were witnesses of it, cannot surely have failed to appreciate the efficacy of the pacifist technique, which was partly put into practice by the German.

It may seem paradoxical but, nevertheless, even a boxing contest can show the merits of pacifism. Neusel had obviously trained himself to take enormous punishment without registering the expected effects and the immediate result of such training was that the morale of his opponent was broken.

To administer terrific punishment and yet see his adversary

apparently unaffected by it was too much for Petersen, who gave in in the tenth round.

I do not, of course, mean to imply that Neusel did not use aggressive tactics but I do suggest that the vital factor in this fight was the attitude of Neusel in accepting the blows of his opponent. Such an attitude is not understood by the average opponent and he is consequently thrown completely off his balance and is thoroughly upset, resulting in loss of morale.

S. C. W. GILL.

55 Pembury Avenue,
Worcester Park, Surrey.

TOO RELIGIOUS?

I AM glad some one has at last protested against the religious flavour of PEACE NEWS.

Since our movement must represent a large proportion of religiously minded people it is proper that they should be represented. But not overwhelmingly so. At present I am constantly faced with the misunderstanding that the P.P.U. is a religious body.

A. CHALMERS.
56 Ardmay Crescent, Glasgow, S.4.

Dr. Donald Soper, when asked the question, "How do you explain the fact that after 2,000 years of Christianity we have had the worst war in history?" asked, "Have we had 2,000 years of Christianity?"

Where does humanitarianism as understood today get its origin? From Christ, who taught us the fatherhood of God with its implied brotherhood of Man. Humanitarianism is fine. It needs, however, an outside dynamic to make it effective in the time of emergency. Christianity supplies this.

The P.P.U. had its origin in Christianity. Its end must be there, too.

H. BROWN.
403 Moss Bay Road,
Workington, Cumberland.

MAY I point out that R. Thomas fails to distinguish between Christianity (as taught and exemplified in Christ) and organized churchianity.

F. H. OAKLEY.
79 Leslie Road, Leytonstone, E.11.

BADGES AND A SLOGAN

THOSE who oppose us already accuse us of being cowards, so surely we should not take the symbol of cowardice for our badge.

Would not the white flag of truce be more appropriate?

(Miss) R. M. ROEBUCK.
59 Kings Road,
Richmond, Surrey.

S. Marable, of 12 Glenair Avenue, Parkstone, Dorset, suggests a badge in which the words "Peace Pledge Union" surround "N.V.R. (non-violent resistance) to war." —Ed.

May I offer a criticism of one of the public meetings held recently under the auspices of the P.P.U.?

One speaker referred to war as a negation, which it undoubtedly is, but I cannot help thinking that many of the audience must have gone away with the feeling that pacifism is also a negation since no alternative to rearmament was named by any of the speakers.

Do we not need some such slogan as "Pacifists are not passive but active. Join... and help to discover and remove the causes of war which are moral and economic."?

A. WINIFRED HARROLD.
The Hawthorns,
Victoria Park,
Wavertree, Liverpool.

Letters to the Editor should be as short as possible and written on one side of the paper only. Owing to pressure on space we reserve the right to publish extracts from letters.

Correspondents must send their names and addresses, though not necessarily for publication.

WHO'S FOR THE VILLAGES?

Lord Ponsonby recently made a reference to the thousands of villages as yet unreached by the P.P.U. message.

This is painfully apparent to any one who moves much among them. There must, however, be much potential pacifist opinion here unreached. To reach it, we must go to the villages.

With this object in view, I have proposed that a small group of three or four convinced pacifists, willing to live in utmost simplicity, take a trek cart and a tent, and get busy among them, moving from place to place, arranging meetings, advertising them, speaking indoors and out, distributing and selling literature.

This proposal has been commended by the sponsors of our Union. It now requires the men to carry it out.

They will need to be physically fit, free of economic ties, possessed of a strong belief in the power of non-violence, and willing to turn their hands to anything that may seem expedient to our cause. This venture of faith will bring us hostility and hospitality but there is much that we might accomplish, if we are not afraid. It will mean constant activity and no remuneration, except the minimum of expenses.

Should any one feel inclined to join in the project, I should be glad to get into touch and discuss further particulars. A letter to the address below will always find me.

GEORGE H. JONES.
14 Glenhurst Road,
Brentford.

Have the P.P.U. considered the possibility of obtaining and sending out to country villages their own vans, with speakers and colporteurs?

Villages are to play a very important part in the near future.

J. K. NUTLEY.
31 Danvers Road,
Tonbridge.

At least one colporteur to our knowledge includes PEACE NEWS among her literature.—Ed.

A TASK FOR THE GROUPS

May we suggest that local groups should now make the P.P.U. more widely known by circularizing their own districts?

Canon Sheppard's first letter brought in about 50,000 signatures and would no doubt have brought in many more if it had been given wider publicity. It seems likely that a wholesale distribution of the pamphlet: *The Peace Pledge—Are you prepared to support or sanction another war?* might produce nearly as many signatories.

J. R. LIDDELL.
D. S. LIDDELL.
86 Banbury Road,
Oxford.

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ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES
ALBUMS, SCROLLS, &c., from 3 to 100 guineas. Battle Brothers Ltd., Printers and Publishers, The Queensgate Press, Clapham Park, S.W.4.

LECTURE
MODERN CULTURE INSTITUTE. Dr. Har Dayal, M.A., Ph.D., will speak on Friday, February 19, at 8 p.m., at the Caxton Hall on "Physical and Mental Health." Free.

LEGAL
WILL ANY SOLICITOR living in London who is a member of the Peace Pledge Union kindly communicate with Box D.17, PEACE NEWS, 59 Waterfall Road, London, N.11.

MEETINGS
IT IS NOT ENOUGH to ask for peace; not even to work for it. We have to learn a new language, or, simpler still, a new alphabet.

Pacifists! Dare to come and hear Dr. Graham Howe in Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, Holborn, on Mondays, February 15 (chairman, Lord Allen of Hurtwood) and 22, March 1 and 8, at 8 p.m. The subjects: 1. Anxiety. 2. Aggressiveness. 3. Guilt. 4. Wisdom.

Tickets, to be obtained by post from 99 Clare Court, Judd Street, W.C.1, ordered by phoning Regent 2843, or bought at the door: 2s. 6d. each, 9s. the course; 1s. 6d. each, 5s. the course; 1s. each, 3s. the course; some free.

FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION (London Union). A Fellowship Hour, for communion with God and each other, led by Rev. Alan Balding, is being held the third Monday in each month from 6.30 to 7.30 p.m., at 165 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

PEACE STICKERS
USE PEACE "STICKERS" (adhesive stamps) on your letters. 1s. per 100 from Peace Pledge Union, 96 Regent Street, London, W.1.

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DIARY OF THE WEEK

Today (Feb. 13). 3 p.m. Stirling House, Wood Green; "Help for Spain" conference; Wood Green and Southgate Peace Council.

8 p.m. Methodist Church, Church Street, Enfield; Canon Sheppard, Rev. C. H. Luckman, and Rev. B. C. Hopson at public meeting arranged by P.P.U. Enfield group.

Tomorrow. 3 p.m. Severn Street Schools (off Suffolk Street), Birmingham; meeting to form a permanent Peace Group; under chairmanship of Alderman Harrison Barrow, Midland Adult School Union.

Mon. 6.15 p.m. Essex Hall, London, W.C.2, Thomas Balogh on "The economic problem and world peace—2. The small countries of Central & South-Eastern Europe"; tickets 1s. from National Peace Council, 39 Victoria Street, S.W.1 (4s. for course of eight lectures).

7.30 p.m. St. Peter's Parish Hall, Castle Green, Bristol; meeting to arrange organization of groups; P.P.U.

7.30 p.m. Webster's Mikado Cafe, Halifax, Mrs. South on "The price of peace"; National Council of Women of Great Britain.

8 p.m. Willoughby Road Church, Hornsey; Rev. A. D. Belden on "Christianity and War."

Tues. 1.20 to 2 p.m. Friends House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1; Arthur Newell on "America and a next war"; London Friends' Peace Committee.

5.30 p.m. Kensington Town Hall, London, W.8; Dr. G. P. Gooch on "The outlook in Europe"; tickets 1s. from Miss Charlesworth, Kensington High School, St. Albans Road, London, W.8 (2s. 6d. for course of three lectures).

7.30 p.m. Friends' Meeting House, St. Helen's Street, Derby; meeting of P.P.U. signatories in Derby; P.P.U.

ABOLISH GAS WARFARE

While discussion is still continuing in the Tyneside press following the publication of the anti-gas manifesto of the Northern area Council of Action, yet another manifesto adding to the widespread demand that the Government should call a convention to discuss the "latest and most cruel form of modern warfare and to take the lead in a movement for its abolition," has been launched this time in North Wales.

Among the many prominent signatories is the Archbishop of Wales.

In the Western counties the manifesto has just been presented, while further signatures are being obtained in the West Midlands and in Eastern counties. One of the signatories to the manifesto for the latter area is Dr. J. D. Bernal of the Cambridge Scientists' Anti-War Group.

7.30 p.m. Friends' Meeting House, Dunning Road, Middlesbrough; discussion between Mr. Jas. M. Robertson, L.N.U., and Rev. R. Newsam, P.P.U., on "Pacifism or collective security."

8 p.m. Women's Institute Hall, St. John's Road, Epping; public meeting to be addressed by Rev. A. H. Gray, chairman Brig.-Gen. F. P. Crozier, P.P.U.

8 p.m. Methodist Church Room, Station Road, Erdington; meeting of P.P.U. signatories in Erdington and Sutton Coldfield district to organize groups.

8 p.m. Morton Street Methodist Church, Middleton; Douglas J. J. Owen on "The power of non-violence"; P.P.U.

8 p.m. Cooperative Hall, Watford; meeting to be addressed by John Barclay. Women's Cooperative Guild.

Thurs. 1.20 to 1.40 p.m. St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; Shoran Singha on "What can we do now for peace?"

7.30 p.m. Congregational Church, Coton Road (opposite Council House), Nuneaton; meeting to form pacifist group; P.P.U.

8 p.m. Stinchley Friends' Meeting House, Pershore Road, Stinchley; Wilfrid Littleboy and Wilfred Wellock on "Pacifism as practical politics"; P.P.U., South Birmingham United groups.

8 p.m. Friends' Meeting House, corner of Cleveland and Albert Roads, Ilford; Dr. Sheppard and J. H. Hudson at public meeting; P.P.U.

8 p.m. Granville Hall (small hall), Granville Road, North Finchley; meeting to be addressed by Rev. L. Artingstall; North London F.o.R.

Fri. 1.15 p.m. King's Weigh House, Duke Street, London, W.1; Captain P. S. Mumford on "Why I won't fight"; P.P.U.

8 p.m. Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W.1; Dr. Har Dayal on "Physical and mental health"; Modern Culture Institute.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND PEACE

The dangers of non-cooperation of all countries in economic matters and over-confidence after trade revivals were pointed out by Mr. Graham Hutton in a lecture in Essex Hall, Strand, London, held by the National Peace Council on Monday.

He said that peace was the biggest issue of today and that the international situation would be clarified if nations with high tariff walls would remove them.

This lecture was the first of a series on "The economic problem and world peace," the next will be given on Monday by Dr. Thomas Balogh, who will deal with the smaller countries of Central and South-Eastern Europe.

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